technology	تكنولوجيا	connection	صلة	check	يفحص	horrible	فظيع
future	مستقبل	wings	أجنحة	headache	صداع	danger	خطر
language	لغة	hope	أمل - يأمل	expert	خبير	debate	مناظرة
push	يدفع	predict	يتنبأ	advice	نصيحة	screen	شاشة
electricity	كهرباء	prediction	تنبؤ	social media	تواصل اجتماعي	health	الصحة
translate	يترجم	machine	آلة	allow	يسمح	order	يأمر - يطلب
translation	ترجمة	invent	يخترع	reply	يرد	hearing	السمع
describe	يصف	invention	اختراع	explore	يستكشف	heading	عنوان
description	وصف	choice	اختيار	climate	مناخ	text	يرسل
resources	موارد	shop	يتسوق	pull	يجذب	thought	تكفير
research	بحث	shopping	تسوق	drop	يسقط	damage	تلف
results	نتائج	pollute	يلوث	machine	آلة	view	منظر
headphone	سماعة	pollution	تلوث	space	فضاء	reason	سبب
app	تطبيق	benefits	فوائد	model	نموذج	faithfully	بإخلاص
motorbike	دراجة بخارية	owe to	يستدين لـ	copy	ينسخ - نسخة	formal	رسمي
helicopter	هليوكوبتر	coat	يلطو	lever	رافعة	wish	يتمنى
speed	سرعة	necessary	ضروري	disappear	يختفي	sincerely	بإخلاص
Solar panel	ألواح شمسية	famous	مشهور	believe	يعتقد	regards	تحيات
delivery	توصيل	warm	دافي	suddenly	فجأة	improve	يحسن
businesses	أعمال	agree	يوافق	planets	كواكب	robot	إنسان آلي
hurt	يؤلم - يؤذي	disagree	لا يوافق	illness	مرض	title	عنوان
air	الهواء	save	يوفر	laugh	يضحك	wheel	عجلة
cool	رائع - جذاب	good for	صالح لـ	addicted	مدمن	transport	النقل
cost	يكلف	bad for	سيء لـ	real	حقيقي	look like	يشبه

Important words كلمات هامة

headphones	*سماعات اذن*	***addicted to***	*مدمن علي*	***horrible***	*فظيع*
helicopter	*طائرة هليوكوبتر*	***motorbike***	*دراجة بخارية*	***hearing***	*السمع*
translate	*يترجم*	***headache***	*صداع*	***order***	*يأمر - يطلب*
speed	*سرعة*	***Social media***	*تواصل اجتماعي*	***waste***	*يضيع*
Solar panels	*الواح شمسية*	***electricity***	*كهرباء*	***debate***	*مناظرة*
invention	*اختراع*	***disappear***	*يختفي*	***app***	*تطبيق*
by mistake	*عن طريق الخطأ*	***video games***	*العاب فيديو*	***dangers***	*مخاطر*

Language notes

Will be able to.+ المصدر	I will be able to do my shopping online
Prefer .+ (ing)	I prefer travelling by taxi
I'd prefer .+ (to.+ المصدر)	I'd prefer to drink coffee
Spend.+ مفعول.+ (ing)	He spent the night watching TV
Look / seem / sound يبدو+صفة	She looks sad / He looks tired
Make + مفعول+مصدر / صفة	His success makes me happy / He makes me happy
Allow + مفعول+ to+مصدر	The teacher allowed me to go home
Look forward to + v + ing	I am looking forward to seeing you
Go shopping يذهب للتسوق	My mother always go shopping early
Do shopping يتسوق	My mother always does our shopping every week
Be / become addicted to	You shouldn't be addicted to smoking

expressions and prepositions

Translate from ----------- into يترجم من-----الي	Stay at home يمكث في البيت
At the speed of بسرعة	Find out about يكتشف عن
Arrive at يصل لمكان صغير	Wait for ينتظر
Arrive in يصل لمكان كبير	Think of / about يفكر في
The time machine آلة الزمن	It gives me a headache يسبب لي صداع
Bring problems يسبب مشاكل	Check social media يتصفح وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Have eye problems يعاني من مشاكل في العين	In my opinion في رأيي
In the end ,	At the end of + اسم

Unit 7		The future		Mr: Hesham

(shall / will + المصدر) يتكون المستقبل البسيط من)

الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل

Tomorrow / next / soon / in the future / in 2030 / in three years' time /

⏭I shall / will spend my holiday in Alexandria . ⏭Will you be able to fly a plane in the future ? ⏭In the future , there will be a lot of useful inventions .	They won't go to school tomorrow My sister will be 20 next year . I will answer the telephone

⏭نستخدم المستقبل البسيط ليدل علي التنبؤ مع الكلمات الآتية :

⏭I hope / I think / I am sure / I promise / I expect / Perhaps / I predict / probably

⏭It will probably rain . / ⏭I hope you will win the match

⏭Perhaps she will buy a new mobile / ⏭ I expect he will come soon

The first conditional الحالة الشرطية الاولي

If (مضارع بسيط) , (will .+ المصدر)

⏭ If you pass your exams , I will buy you a new motorbike .
⏭ If I have enough money , I will buy a car .
⏭ If she gets up early , she will arrive on time .
⏭ I will be able to travel abroad if I have a passport .
⏭ I will do my shopping online if I have a credit card .
⏭ What will I eat if I don't like this food ?

يمكن استخدام when بدلا من If

⏭ We will have our lunch if / when my father comes home .

⏭ I will use the social media website if / when I have a smart mobile .

Should يجب / shouldn't لا يجب : في النصيحة نستخدم

يأتي بعد (should / shouldn't) فعل في المصدر وتدل على النصيحة أو ما يجب ان يكون

♣We use should to talk about things that are good to do.[(تستخدم مع الأشياء الجيدة (should))]

♣You should always eat healthy food.	♣You should take a ten-minute break.
♣You shouldn't stay up too late at night.	♣*You should make a revisiontimetable*
♣*You should study early in the morning .*	♣*You shouldn't study while you are in bed.*
♣*You shouldn't go to bed too late.*	♣*You should work in a quiet place.*

If / When (مضارع بسيط) , (should.+ المصدر)

⏭If (when) you have a toothache , you should go to the dentist .
⏭You should turn the light off when / if you go to bed .
⏭If / When the teacher explains the lesson , you shouldn't make noise .
♣What should you eat if you are hungry .? ♣ في السؤال نقدم (should) علي الفاعل
♣ What should I do if I want to do shopping online?



1- What do you use the headphones (for – of – in - at) ? For listening to music .
2- Can you (write – read -translate – dress) from English into Arabic?
3- New (food – water – tourism – technology) has changed our life completely .
4- The (car– radio – headphones – bus) help me to listen to music without annoying people.
5- My friend wants to have GPS (computer – lap – app – ape) on his mobile.
6- When it is cold , I wear my jacket to make me (warm – worm – ill – sick) .
7 – These headphones can translate a language (in – on – from – into) another language
8- We can generate electricity by (lunar – earth – sun - solar) panels .
9- The servant in our house can (make – give – play – do) shopping .
10 – The (bike – helicopter – taxi – car) can fly without wings.
11- The men tried to (push – bunch – brush – fly) the bus but they couldn't move it.
12- The (table – tablet – tube – tart) is the latest invention
13- I want to (do – visit – go – pass) shopping on foot .
14- We should teach our children that their (health – healthy – filth – filthy) is important.
15- We can travel from place to place by (motor – villas – motorbikes – pickling)
16- We should keep our (hose – roam – waiter – air) clean to avoid lung disease .
17- What (fast – speedy – speed – late) is the helicopter ? It flies 200 km an hour
18- How often do you do shopping (online – line – lane – on air) ?
19- The mobile apps help me to do my shopping so I (safe – serve – slave – surf) my time.
20- Your father and your mother are called your (parents – fathers – mothers – sisters)
21- I don't want to spend my time (travel – travelled – travels – travelling).
22- Miss Abeer would prefer(have – having – to have – has) a new mobile.
23- Shopping online can reduce (pollute – pollution – translation – connection) .
24- I can (stay – travel – go – walk) at home and buy the things I want in a few minutes
25- Ahmed has more (chose – choosing – choice – optional) online .
26- You look (tired – tiredness – illness – sickness) . You should go to bed
27- If more people shop online , there will be (little – much – lot – fewer) cars on the road.
28- I will wait for the (deliver – delivery – receiver – device) of my shopping.
29-Shopping online can affect other (busy – - puzzles –quizzes - businesses) in cities.
30- The clever student shouldn't (waste – lose – miss – save) his time playing.
31- What can (make – do – allow – spend) you do your online shopping ?
32- The plane arrives (in – on – of – at) Cairo airport at 7.00 a.m tomorrow.
33- Which (app – device – equipment – set) do you use most , Facebook or Twitter?
34-The mobile is the most useful (invitation – invent – invention – inventive).
35- Which is faster the bike (and – if – or – nor) the motorbike?
36-The (engine – wings – length – sing) of the birds help them fly .
37-Egypt has a lot of water (resources – rubbish – rivers – lakes)such as The Red sea .
38-Recycling can help us get rid of (invention – production -pollution – shopping)
39- The horse can run at the (speed – fast – quick – quickly of a car .
40-My father allowed me (buy – buying – to buying – to buy) a new lap top .
41-My head hurts me badly , I have a nasty (colic-cold- flu – headache)
42-He loves his mobile too much. He becomes (addicted – acted – did – made) to it.
43- The mobile wastes our time .I (agree – disagree – accept – refuse) with you. It is useful.
44-Pull this (liver – lever- level – door) to start the machine .
45- Some teenagers say (horrible – nice – cool – good) things on Facebook which annoy us.



46-Do you know who (invited – invention – invented – inventing) the mobile?	
47- It is (possible – probable – impossible – possibly) to travel through space .	
48	How many planets are there in (room – space – pace – replace)?
49	My pen (appeared – read – disappeared – went) I can't find it .
50	Are you addicted to (social – sociable – society – history) media websites?
51	I am sorry ,I have taken your mobile (in – on – of – by) mistake .
52	I will watch some videos (in – on – at – of) the internet.
53	I have a headache .My head (hurts – pulls – pushes – costs) a lot
54	Your clothes are (coal – coat – cool – cone) ,Where have you bought them ?
55	It is (possible – impossible – sure – surely) to travel through time.
56	Children have played with a (model – real – made – mode) boat in the bathroom .
57	This copy of a machine which too me 2 years (build – builds – building – to build) it.
58	This bigger machine (isn't – hasn't – didn't – doesn't) finished.
59	I can't see the sun .It (appeared – finished – ended – disappeared) the clouds.
60	If the sound is loud ,headphones can damage your (sight – hearing – herring
61	The screen of my mobile was (damaged – clean – clear – good) , I want to change it.
62	Have you watched the (match – film – debate – music) between the candidates
63	You can (order – disorder – pull – push) a new mobile online ?
64	I prefer (watching – to watch – watched – to watching) films to reading stories.
65	I will buy a new (radio – robot – TV – mobile) to do cleaning at home

Unit 7 | Exercises on unit 7grammar | Mr: Hesham

1- Mona (will be – is – is going to be – will be being) 14 years old next year .	
2- I hope my sister (passes – is passing – will pass – is going to pass) her next exam .	
3- I am sure it (rains – is going to rain – is raining – will rain) next Friday.	
4- We (play – are playing – will play – are going to play) football tomorrow .	
5- In the future , we (are – would – could - will) be able to travel by rocket.	
6- If you study hard . you (succeed – will succeed – are succeeding – succeeded)	
7- If it (rain – will rain – rains – rained) tomorrow , I will stay at home .	
8- I shall visit you (if – of – off – by) I have time.	
9- We will play football (why – when – where – how) we are free .	
10- If you get full marks , I (buy – to buy – will buy – am buying) you a bike .	
11- What (should – did – have – had) I do if I make mistakes ?	
12- If you are ill , you should (goes – going – to go – go) to your doctor.	
13- If you are tired , you (will – should – make – might) go to bed.	
14- You (should – will – could – shouldn't) make noise if your father is asleep .	
15- What invention (do – will – would – are) we see in the near future ?	
16- I think the headphones (helps – will help – helped – has helped) us in the future.	
17- I predict that we ('ll have – have – 're having – had) flying motorbikes in 20 years' time.	
18- Technology should have a (positive – negative – bad – badly) effect on our life .	
19- You should always (eats – eating – to eat – eat) healthy food.	
1- He (play) football tomorrow.	6- We should (listens) to music quietly.
2- I shall (bought) medicine soon.	7- I am looking forward to (visit) the museum.
3-If I am free , I (help) you .	8-Working on the computer (give) me a headache
4- what (do) I do if I am ill ?	9- Milk is good (at) your teeth
5- I hope life (be) easier in the future .	10- The word calm has the same meaning of (quite)



2-Complete the following dialogue

Ali : Are you interested in modern technology ?
Soha : --.
Ali : ---?.
Soha : I think that the mobile is the most useful technology .
Ali : -- ?
Soha : Because I can do many things on it .
Ali :---?
Soha : I can communicate with my friends and I can do shopping online.
Ali : --

3-Read the following passage then answers the questions.

Computers are very useful in modern times. Without computers, life would be difficult. Computers can do very difficult sums quickly and accurately. They can store huge amounts of information. So, computers are important everywhere. They can help planes to take off and land. They are used by doctors to look inside the patients bodies. Computers will be able to translate from one language to another.

Answer the following questions

1- Why are computers very useful?
2-How can computers help planes?
3 – How can computers do sums?.
4 – Computers can store [little – small – huge – big] amounts of information.
5- [Teachers – Nurses – English – Doctors] use computers to see the inside of patients.
6- Computers can (speak – read – translate – write) from one language to another .

4- Choose the correct answer ;

1- People who are ---------------- to their mobiles can hurt their eyes.
a) love b) hate c) like d) addicted

2- The ---------------- can help you listen to music on the bus .
a) headphone b) robot c) screen d) robot

3- If you carry this heavy bag alone , it will -------------- your arm.
a) help b) hurt c) carry d) heart

4- The social -------------- websites help us communicate with our friends easily .
a) means b) technology c) mobiles d) media

5- Too much watching screens can be (good – bad – nice – wonderful) for your eyes .
6- My teacher advised me not to (waist – lose – miss – waste) my time.
7- You should turn your mobile (off – of – on – up) when you pray.
8- The (carrot – robot – headphone – rocket) can help us clean our homes
9-Sugar (appears – disappears – looks – solves) in water if you stir it .
10- Can lions fly ? No , it is (possible – impossible – probable – perhaps)

5-Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- If you have a headache , you (taking) medicine).
2- In the future , people (travelled) by rockets.
3- My father allows me (watch) TV.
4- I prefer (eat) fresh fruit to drinking pepsi.

6-Write a paragraph of about 90 words :

(Modern technology)

salty	مملح	oven	فرن	humans	البشر	revise	يراجع
snack	وجبة خفيفة	*dairy*	منتجات ألبان	quiz	لغز	explain	يشرح
spicy	لاذع	*products*	منتجات	allergic	حساس	own	يمتلك
energy	الطاقة	*recipe*	وصفة	bowl	سلطانية	painting	الرسم
sweet	حلو	*protein*	بروتين	fork	شوكة	draw	يرسم
juicy	كثير العصارة	*sense*	حاسة	omelette	اومليت	perhaps	ربما
allergy	حساسية	*instructions*	تعلينات	fridge	ثلاجة	sort	نوع
Fast food	طعام سريع	*fresh*	طازج	butter	زبدة	island	جزيرة
delicious	لذيذ	*taste*	يتذوق	onions	بصل	main	اساسي
chips	شيبسي	*bones*	عظام	knife	سكينة	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
netball	كرة شبكة	*unusual*	غير عادي	call	ينادي	topic	موضوع
spices	توابل	beat	يضرب	ground	الارض	surprise	مفاجأة
vegetables	خضار	fry	يقلي	diet	رجيم	introduce	يقدم
olives	زيتون	smell	يشم	balance	توازن	furthermore	بالإضافة
nuts	مكسرات	pour	يصب	advice	نصيحة	point	نقطة
offer	يقدم	serve	يقدم	reason	سبب	situation	موقف
plates	اطباق	hungry	جوعان	relax	يهدأ	expensive	غالي
teenager	مراهق	I am full	انا شبعان	pepper	فلفل	Philippines	الفلبين
type	نوع	rice pudding	ارز بلبن	spinach	سبانخ	Morocco	المغرب
athletics	العاب قوي	boil	يغلي	falafel	فلافل	Japan	اليابان
add	يضيف	watermelon	بطيخة	sweet potato	بطاطا	Senegal	السنغال
grapes	عنب	heat	يسخن	art	الرسم - الفن	Britain	بريطانيا
practise	يمارس	chop	يقطع	amount	كمية	Malaysia	مايزيا
describe	يصف	century	قرن	upset	قلق - يزعج	India	الهند

Important words

allergic	*عنده حساسية*	*taste*	*مذاق – طعم*	*instructions*	*تعليمات*
energy	*الطاقة*	*smell*	*يشم*	*beat*	*يخفق – يضرب*
fast food	*طعام سريع*	*serve*	*يقدم*	*unusual*	*غير عادي*
dairy products	*منتجات ألبان*	*sense*	*حاسة*	*protein*	*بروتين*
frying pan	*طاسة القلي*	*bones*	*عظام*	*fresh*	*طازج*
delicious	*لذيذ*	*spicy*	*لاذع*	*Dining room*	*حجرة طعام*

Expressions and prepositions

make food	يصنع الطعام	take --- out of	يخرج	popular with	محبوب
on the way home	في الطريق للبيت	chop ------- into	يقطع	stay up	يسهر
make offers	يقدم عرض	made of / from	يصنع من	help with	يساعد في
do the washing up	يغسل الاواني	different from	مختلف عن	allergic to	حساس لـ
ask for	يطلب	it tastes delicious	طعمه لذيذ	do a quiz	يحل لغز
depend on	يعتمد علي	live on	يعيش علي	fresh air	هواء نقي
aged / at the age of	في عمر	revise for	يراجع لـ	fresh fruit	فاكهة طازجة

Special foods

Durian fruit	*فاكهة دوريان بحرية*	*Tuyo (dried fish)*	*تويو سمك مجفف*
Century eggs	*بيض الفرن (في الصين)*	*Sfenj (cake)*	*السفنج فطائر مغربية*
Fava beans	*فول أخضر*	*Samosas (spicy)*	*سمبوسة طبق هندي*
champorado	*ارز بالشيكولاتة*	*Rojak(fruit snack)*	*طبق سلطة ماليزي*

countable nouns الأسماء التى تعد

a pen pens /	a boy boys	/ a car cars	/ a class classes	/ a mango mangoes
a man men	/ a child children	/ a foot feet	/ a tooth teeth	/ a sheep sheep /
oxenثور an ox	/ a wife wives	/ a knife knives	/ a loaf loaves	/ a means means

نستخدم قبل الاسم الذي يعد (a / an) في المفرد وعند الجمع يأخذ فعل جمع

♣I have a friend called Ahmed	♣ I eat an apple / ♣ I saw a girl running
♣ I want to eat an egg.	♣ My father will buy me a bike
♣The children are playing	♣The child is playing football

Many / a few / fewer / fewest يأتي قبل الاسم الجمع كلمات مثل:

♣I have fewer pens than you.	♣There are too many people on the boat
♣ Soha has got the fewest marks.	♣ A few students can play volleyball.
♣ Do you have any meals?	♣ I eat many beans in Ramadan.
♣Do you have many friends? / I can give you few books / I have fewer pens than you	

uncountable nouns الأسماء التى لا تعد

♣الأسماء التى لا تعد (الكميات) تكون مفرد دائما ولاتجمع وتأخذ فعل مفرد

advice / information / luggage – baggage أمتعة / jewellery مجوهرات / news / evidence دليل
water / tea / coffee / juice / oil / petrol / meat / rice / pasta / macaroni / bread / butter / salt
oxygen / hydrogen / co2 / nitrogen / air / English / Arabic / French / beauty / poverty / help
silk الحرير / cotton / gold / silver فضة / wood / wool صوف / furniture أثاث / money /sugar

much / little / less / least كلمات تأتى مع الاسم الذي لا يعد مثل:

♣ We have less water than you.	♣My friend wastes too much time
♣ She has got too little money	♣I don't have much time
♣ I have got the least money	♣ He had less homework than me.

الأسماء التى لا تعد لا تأخذ (a / an) قبلها

♣ I will buy oil and salt and sugar	♣The news was good. ♣ I love pasta
♣This restaurant serves fish with rice .	♣ Koshari is delicious

لاحظ استخدام (a lot of / some / any / more / most / enough) مع الكلمات التي تعد والتي لا تعد

♣He has got enough help / chances.	♣I have got a lot of friends / sugar .
♣ He has got the most books .(information)	♣ Do you need more sugar ?
♣ Do you need any sugar ? (any pens)	♣ Do you need lots of sugar ?(pens)?

نستخدم (some) فى الإثبات مع الكمية والجمع ♣

♣I bought some sugar ♣ I have got some books. ♣ She ate some eggs

ونستخدم (some) أيضاً فى سؤال الطلب والتقديم

♣Would you like some tea ? ♣ Could you give me some water ?

نستخدم (any) فى النفى والاستفهام مع الكمية ومع الجمع ♣

♣ Do you have any sisters ? ♣No , I don't have any sisters.

Command / order الأمر

يتكون الأمر المثبت من المصدر والأمر المنفي من **Don't / Never** + المصدر

Add sugar to your tea Don't eat too much fats / Never make noise in class



Choose the correct answer:

1-Sfenj is a kind (from – of – about – for) cake from Morocco.
2- Sfenj has lots of sugar and fat in it and is very(sweet – spicy – salty – chili)
3- Good students always revise well (in – on – for – about) their exams.
4- I am hungry . I will have a (snake – snail – snack – sinkers).
5- Before exams , you should always eat (healthy – filthy – dirty – unhealthy) food.
6- What should you eat if you are (hunger – hungry – angry – thirsty)?
7- Healthy food is good (to – at – about – for) your brain.
8-You can have a snack with a (cup – bowl – plate – dish) of coffee.
10- You can choose nuts or fruit (instead – inside – outside – still) of sweets.
11- To improve your memory , you should eat (fats – sweets – nuts – lollipop) and fruit.
12- Nuts and fruit can (prove – improve – improves – harm) your memory .
13- While studying , I take ten – (minute – minutes – minutes' – minute's) break.
13- Ahmed is fat , he should (give – make – does – do) some exercise.
14- In many places , people use fava beans to make (falafel – cake - eggs – mahshi)
15- Falafel is delicious and very (popular- bad – horrible – dirty) in Egypt.
16-Children like eating (Chips – Fish – Meat – meatballs) as a spicy snack ..
17- I will stay (up – on – in – at) tonight to finish my work.
18-You can buy samosas(about - of – on - for) the street everywhere in India .
19- Samosas have (spicy – sweet – salt –sugar) vegetables inside them.
20- We love to eat Samosas for a snack (for – about – with –within) hot tea .
21-Rojak is a fruit snack you can buy in the street(in – on – out – off) Malaysia.
22- Rojak is very sweet and(spicy – salty – juicy – juice)
23- Would you like some more (chicken – hens – chickens – ducks) Yes, please just a little.
24- I wouldn't like to eat rice pudding. I am really (empty – hungry – thirsty – full)
25- Take the plates to the kitchen and we will (invent – make _ do –get)the washing up.
26 – I really want to thank you (for – of – in – about) your last email.
27- We love hawawshi and it is easy to (do – make – drink – eating)
28-Fast food , hawawshi and chips, (is – are – was – were) delicious but not very healthy
28- Some people are (allergy – allergic – tasteful – tasty) to nuts.
29-There are a few types (in - of - about – for) cakes that have nuts in them .
30-Eating fruit and vegetables (is – are – was – were) healthy.
31- Athletics (benefit – are benefiting – benefits – have benefited) our bodies a lot.
32- We should eat food which gives us a lot of (allergy – energy – allergic – Algeria)
33-I will buy some nice pizzas (on – in – by – of) my way home.
34-Watermelon is a (juicy – salty – spicy – sour) fruit.
35-My mother cooks most of our food in the (over – oven – fridge – table)
36-do you always eat (snacks – lunch – supper – dinner) between meals
37-Fast food is unhealthy but it is very (bad – not nice – delicious – salty)
38- Which is the most (popular – good – bad – nice) dish with the Egyptians?
39- He died (age – in the age – aged – old) 70 .
40-My father is allergic (of – about – in – to) fava beans.
41-Dairy products like milk and cheese help us to have strong (hair – lips – bones – nose)
42-To have a strong body , you should eat (vitamins – fats – proteins – chips)
42-A lot of sugar is bad for your (hair – cheeks – legs – teeth)

43-Examples of healthy snacks are fruit and (chocolate – chips – hawawshi – nuts)
44-(Fresh – Salty – Sugary – Spicy) food is always healthy
45-To make omelette , you should (eat – drink – beat – win) two eggs in a bowl with milk
46-This food has no taste. (Add – Take – Cook – See) some salt to it
47-Could you heat some butter in a frying (plate – dish – pan – bin)?
48-When the omelette is ready (add – take – cook – leave) it out of the frying pan.
49-My mother always (shop – ship – share – chop) vegetables into small squares.
50-I always (put – add – cut – serve) the salad with my omelette .
51-Can you show me how to make (fool – fuel – foul – full) mudammas
52- (Pour – Poor – Boor – Pour) some lemon juice over the hot beans.
53-Milk , butter and cheese are (dairy – diary – day – dirty) products.
54-You should eat (fish – fresh – fishy – lash) fruit and vegetables.
55-Would you like your fish grilled or (fried – fined – flown – fired)
56-Could you me the (receipt – deceit – recipe- receiver) of this dish?
57-The opposite of usual is (formal – popular – normal – unusual?
58-Protein is found in meat ,cheese and (fruit – nuts – vegetables – oranges)
59-Corona virus patients lose the senses of (taste – hearing – sight – touch) and smell.
60-We should chop the vegetables with a sharp (spoon – knife – fork – ruler)
61-I don't like this food .it smells (nice – cool – good – terrible)
62-The waiter who (serves – surfs – saves – bring) food in this restaurant is polite.
63-(Day – Year – Century – Week) eggs are eggs that are months or years old
64-You are tired. You should (relax – run – walk – work) in your armchair
65-I want to lose weight so I will have a balanced (date – duty – diet – dot)
66-(Pepper – Paper –Papyrus – Parrot) is good for your health.
67-(Japan –Egypt – France – Britain) is an Asian country.
68- (Cooker – Cooks –Cooking –Cook) the pizza in the oven for ten minutes.
69- Eating rice and pasta can give you (vitamins – energy – bones – calcium)
70-How much sleep should we have? The answer depends (on – in – of – at) your age.
71- Children(age – aging – aged – ago) six to seventeen need should sleep for ten hours.
72-The (island – oasis – lake – river) is surrounded by water from all directions.
73-We eat green and yellow vegetables like (spinach- rice – meat – eggs) and pepper.
74-I don't (make – play – do – give) enough exercise as I don't have enough time.
75- (Luckily – Fortunately – Unfortunately – Luck) he has lost the match .

Unit 8		Unit eight exercises on grammar		Mr: Hesham

1	There are too (much – few – many – little) people at the station, so it’s crowded.
2	I can’t go to the cinema today because I have too (little - many - few – much) work
3	I know (two few - many – much – too little) people in Cairo, not many.
4	She’s got too (much – few – little – many) money, so she can’t buy the camera.
5	Nadir spends (many – too many – few – a lot of) time with his cousins.
6	She hasn’t got (too few – much – many – few) furniture in her room.
7	He drinks tea with (a little - a few – many – few) sugar.
8	There are too (much – little – lots of – many) people.
9	How (many- few – much – long) money do you need?
10	Can I have some (much – most – many – more) tea, please?
11	I know a (few – much – less- many) words of French .



12	You shouldn't eat too (much – many – little – lot) sweets.
13	Here is some useful (advice – advise – advising – advices) to help you revise for exams.
14	I like eating (much – little – a lot – lots of) grapes and bananas.
15	Have you got (few – many – enough – some) money to buy new clothes?
16	My sister eats (many – a lot – fewer – less) meat than me
17	Would you like (some – any – many – a few) more rice pudding? No ,thank., I am full.
18	Do you need (a – some – many – few) cup of coffee ?
19	It takes us (a – an – any – many) hour to reach Cairo.
20	They'll finish answering the exam in (many –a little – a few – much) time. It is very easy
21	(Never –Does – Do – Didn't) eat too much fats
22	Always (eat – eats – eating – ate) fresh food and vegetables.

Correct the mistake in the following sentences:

1	I don't have (some) sugar	9	You should eat (unhealthy) food.
2	She takes (lot) of milk	10	We drink (a few) water in summer.
3	I am (two) late	11	You stay (on) late.
4	This kind of food has (any) spices	12	You (be) nervous before exams.
5	My father gave me (many) money	13	You have got (a lot) money
6	She didn't take (some) book	14	We don't have (some) sugar.
7	I bought (a) oil bottle	15	(is) polite with your friends.
8	The horse can run 60 km (a) hour	16	Be careful and (looks) ahead of you.

Unit 8		Test on unit 8		Mr: Hesham

2-Complete the following dialogue

Ahmed: ---?
Father : You should eat healthy food .
Ahmed: ---?
Father: Healthy food contains proteins , vitamins , fats and carbohydrates.
Ahmed: I think fats are not healthy.
Father: Yes but you ---
Ahmed: Should I eat amounts of fruit and vegetables?
Father:--
Ahmed:What are dairy products ?
Father :---

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

To have good health, we should have good food , do exercise and sleep for about eight hours a night. A good diet should contain vitamins found in vegetables and fruit. Vitamins give us fibre to help us digest our food. A good meal should also contain fats which are found in oil and butter, and carbohydrates found in bread and starch because they give us energy. We should also eat meat, lentil and beans because they are rich in proteins necessary for building new cells. We should also eat dairy products to have strong bones and teeth. We should do exercise to have strong bodies.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Why are good food, exercise and sleep important?
2- What are oil and butter rich in?
3- Why are fibres important?



B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

4- (Diet – Fibre – Fats – Fitness) are found in oil and butter.

5- We should do exercise to have strong (minds – arms – legs – bodies)

6-We should eat (daily – diary – dairy – bad) products.

4- Choose the correct answer:

1- Children like eating hawawshi because it is -------------------------			
a) sweet	b) juicy	c) delicious	d) terrible.
2-I don't like eating fish because I am ------------------- to it			
a) allergic	b) energetic	c) energy	d) allergy.
3- Many people like eating sweets which includes -------------------- in them			
a)not	b) lot	c) net	d) nuts .
4- Don't -------------------- too much salt to the food as it is unhealthy.			
a) add	b) put	c) pour	d) heat
5- In summer we like eating watermelons as they are -------------------- fruit			
a) salty	b) spicy	c) juicy	d) fatty
6- We always keep our food in the ------------------- so that it remains valid صالح to eat .			
a) fridge	b) cooker	c) cupboard	d) wardrobe
7- She always chops tomatoes and vegetables to ------------------ salad.			
a) do	b) make	c) keep	d) pour .
8- The healthiest ------------- you can eat is fruit.			
a) nap	b) snake	c) snack	d) snap
9- Although fast food is delicious , it is -------------------------			
a) healthy	b) healthier	c) healthiest	d) unhealthy
10- Eggs , meat and lentils contain --------------------			
a) vitamins	b) proteins	c) fats	d) carbohydrates

5- Correct the underlined word:

1- You should not eat just (much) sweets

2- Would you like to eat (any) fruit ?

3- We have got (little) money than you. You should lend us.

4- Mohammed eats (many) chocolate so he becomes ill .

6- Write a paragraph of about ninety words on the following subject

(Dairy products)

Dairy products are milk , cheese and butter . Dairy products are considered natural food . Some people like eating all kinds of dairy products while others prefer one kind to another . Milk is the original source of each dairy product . All the family members prefer eating some kinds of the dairy products. Children like having fresh milk or having tea with it. The parents and grandparents can have all kinds of dairy products as they know all kinds are healthy and the dairy products help them improve their health and teeth .

When we get fresh milk from a cow or buffalo , we should heat it before drinking in order to Kill any germs . All people know fresh milk is more delicious and healthier than artificial milk .

We can make cheese and butter when we leave milk for some days to become sour .

Dairy products contain calcium which is considered a useful substance which make our teeth Strong and healthy .

Farmers who keep livestock can sell dairy products and earn money to buy other goods.

To sum up : Dairy products are natural and healthy food . We can eat dairy products or use them to make other kinds of food , bread and cakes .

script	نص	paint	يرسم	skills	مهارات	invite	يدعو
costumes	أزياء	firefighter	رجل إطفاء	classical	كلاسيكي	invitation	دعوة
Make-up	مكياج	a play	مسرحية	wheelchair	كرسي	actions	احداث
scenery	منظر	drama	دراما	include	يشمل	adventure	مغامرة
show	يعرض	theatre	مسرح	interview	مقابلة	request	طلب
acting	تمثيل	a hall	صالة	lights	إشارات	offer	يقدم - عرض
musical	موسيقي	concert	حفل موسيقي	traffic	مرور	escape	يهرب
instrument	الة	program	برنامج	stairs	سلالم	theme park	ملاهي
cool	رائع	clay	صلصال	transport	النقل	star	نجم
cartoon	كارتون	pottery	أنية فخار	public	العام	reviewer	ناقد
art	الفن	stone	حجر	objects	أشياء	conversation	محادثة
century	قرن	textile	نسيج	shout	يصيح	party	حفلة
view	منظر - رأي	statue	تمثال	imagine	يتخيل	normal	عادي
sculpture	تمثال	join	يلتحق	introduction	مقدمة	complete	يكمل
free	مجانا	colourful	ملون	list	قائمة	Jurassic	عصر جوراسي
recommend	يوصي	chart	رسم بياني	difficulty	صعوبة	scary	مخيف
review	مقالة نقدية	preference	تفضيل	recently	حديثاً	present	يقدم
area	منطقة	orchestra	فرقة	relationship	علاقة	presentation	تقديم
portrait	لوحة	musician	موسيقار	guess	يخمن	machine	آلة
ability	قدرة	reporter	مراسل	a blog	منشور	recycle	يعيد تدوير
activities	انشطة	wonder	يتعجب	events	احداث	land	تهبط
damage	يتلف	hug	حضن	newspaper	جريدة	fires	حرائق
club	نادي	blind	اعمي	fall	يقع	summary	ملخص
photograph	صورة	deaf	اصم	hide	يخفي	hidden	مخفي
calligraphy	فن الخط	Braille	طريقة برايل	leave	يغادر	ideas	افكار
sew	يخيط	Proud of	فخور بـ	local	محلي	bring	يحضر
artist	رسام	radio	اذاعة	international	دولي	ride	يركب
Islamic	إسلامي	disabled	عاجز	boring	ممل	die	يموت

Important words كلامات هامة

artist	فنان - رسام	script	نص سيناريو	Braille system	طريقة برايل
instrument	آلة موسيقية	disabled	عاجز معاق	photograph	صورة
free	مجانا - حر	blind	اعمي	cry	يبكي
pottery	صناعة الفخار	deaf	اصم	action film	فيلم أحداث مثيرة
view	وجهة نظر	costume	ملابس - زى	adventure	مغامرة
recommendation	توصية	portrait	لوحة فنية	escape	يهرب
scenery	خلفية المسرح	hide	يخفي	review	مقالة نقدية
sculpture	تمثال منحوت	musician	موسيقار	Theme park	مدينة ملاهي

Musical instruments الات موسيقية

trombone	ترومبون	trumpet	الة البوق	flute	الة الناي
clarinet	كلارنيت	cello	التشيلو	violin	الكمان

Expressions and prepositions

Play the piano	يعزف علي البيانو	Proud of	فخور بـ	Make note	يدون ملاحظة
Know how to	يعرف أن	Interested in	مهتم بـ	Swap roles	يتبادل الادوار
Put make - up	تضع مكياج	Decide on	يحدد	Shout at	يصيح في
Get ready for	يستعد لـ	Famous for	مشهور بـ	Instead of	بدلا من



Can للتعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة فى المضارع نستخدم

♣She can do her maths homework .	♣ I can paint a scenery
♣I can swim long distances without stopping.	♣ He can't act well
♣Can you read English fluently ?	♣Yes, I can / No , I can't .
♣Can you play the violin or the flute?	♣ play الآلات الموسيقية تأخذ the بعد الفعل

نستخدم able to + (am / is / are) لتدل على القدرة على فعل شيء ما فى المضارع

♣I am able to find your street .	♣He is able to play the guitar well.
♣What are you able to see at the concert ?	♣I am not able to come to your house .
♣Firefighters are able to put the fire out	♣Are you able to do the homework?
♣ Mohammed is able to swim fast.	♣I am able to type fast by using the laptop

know how to + inf

♣ Do you know how to play music?	♣ Yes , I know how to play music
♣He doesn't know how to draw pictures .	♣ I don't know how to go to the museum ,
♣ Mona knows how to write a script .	♣ My sister knows how to sew dresses

⏭I'd rather + مصدر	⏭ I prefer v+ ing
⏭I'd rather watch the play .	⏭ I'd prefer watching the play

Giving recommendations

Suggest + v+ ing	suggest that + فاعل + (should) مصدر
⏭ I suggest going to the theme park.	⏭ I suggest that we (should) go to the zoo
recommend + v+ ing	recommend that + فاعل + should مصدر
⏭ He recommends visiting the citadel	⏭ the doctor recommends that she need rest

Unit 9		Exercises on unit nine		Mr: Hesham

1- complete the following dialogues:

Ahmed : Do you like music ?
Nader : ---
Ahmed : --?
Nader : The guitar
Ahmed : ---?
Nader : Yes , I can play the guitar.
Ahmed : Can you teach me how to play the guitar ?
Nader : --
Ahmed :---

2- choose the correct answer :

1	Playing the (cello stamps – chess – football) is my favourite hobby.
2	The violin is one of the musical (tools – machines – instruments – astronauts) .
3	We need someone to sew the (costumes – customs - cosmetics – colours)
4	This portrait was painted by a great (art – artist – farmer – teacher) .
5	I can play chess with foreigners (on air – online – off line – on desk) .
6	I can (make – write – take – do) nice photos with my mobile.
7	My father used to (do – play – make – give) the guitar .
8	She has got a new sewing machine to(saw – so – say sew) our clothes.



9 To me playing the piano is more exciting than playing the (trumpet – ball – goal – art).
10- You have to pay to enter the museum but it is (money – dollars – free – busy) for the kids.
11- My son (knows – leaves – gets – gives) how to play chess.
12- The students who are good at (act – acting – actor – actress) can take part in the play .
13- I can't play music but I can paint (sins – since – play – scenery) for the play.
14- We always go to the (club – cup – class – room) to play with my friends.
15- My son enjoyed playing with children (on – of – off – over) his age.
16-Tourists from all (over – of – off – on) the world visit The Egyptian Museum.
17- I started taking nice (potato – sweet potato – photographs – Pluto) on a school trip.
18- We went on a school trip to (painting – theme – pay – art) park.
19-There are (portraits – ports – parties – cartoon) of famous Egyptian in the museum . .
20- You should decide (on – to – of about) your goal to achieve it .
22- Children are interested in watching (carton – cart – carrot – cartoon) films on TV.
23- On my birthday , my family always give a big (party – part – parts – partition)
24- I'd like to attend one of Amr Diab's (parts – concerns – acting – concerts) .
25- My hobby is playing (a – an – the – no article) the flute .
26- I love going to the on (film – TV – theatre – club) to watch the new play .
27 –In Ramadan , we enjoy hanging (colour – colourful – calorie – crowded) lanterns فوانيس.
28- I like drinking water from our pots made of (clay – earth – dust – sand).
29- Your exams are near. You should get ready (to – on – with – for) them
30 – I didn't (speak – answer – talk – read) the telephone as I was having a shower .
31- We need someone who can (do – read – write – make) make-up
31- In my (vet – video – view – viewer) the artist were really good . .
32- I thought the cartoons were also really (cool – cold – boring – coal) as we enjoyed them.
33-In the museum , you can see lots of (scripts – plays – films – sculptures) big and small.
34- I (recommend – command – order – beg) visiting the Egyptian Museum .
35- I visited the (text – textile – wave – hostile) museum . It has lots of clothes .
36- Egyptian (waving – weave – wave - weaving) is very famous all over the world.
37- The (statues – clay – pottery – pot) wearing the clothes teach you about life in the past .
38- I recommend looking at the Islamic (area – club – cartoon – carts) to see calligraphy .
39- People who can't see are (dumb – deaf – bald – blind).
40- The blind can read using (photos – Braille – signs -pictures) system .
41- I enjoy listening to the music of this (party – statues – sculpture - orchestra)
42 –He can't hear you because he is (dumb – deaf – bald – blind) .
43- I suggest that we should help the (abled – rich – disabled – wealthy) .
44- The man (wanders – wonders – works – wants) why she is lying to him.
45- Can you (sewing – sew – sewn – saw) the costumes for the special party?
46-Some crafts and some jobs need (skills – kill – skull – skim) .They are difficult to do.
47-Clarinet is my favourite (muscle – music – musical – musician) instrument.
48-Drivers must obey the (tart – traffic – terrific – terrified) lights or they will be fined.
49-Cairo Stadium is (national – local – nation – international)
50-When I finish school , I will (join – leave – go – sew) the faculty of medicine كلية الطب
51- Is this wet weather (norm – usually – normal – normally) nowadays ?
52-What is special (of – on – at – about) Al Nour Wal Amal orchestra ? They are blind .
53- Al Nour Wal Amal orchestra is (amazing – amazed – surprised – boring) I love it.
54- The father warmly (shouted – cut – hugged – hanged) his son who would travel abroad

55	Who will you (invite – invent – meet – see) to your birthday party?
56	Most teenagers enjoy watching (adventurous – adventure – sadly – bad) films .
57	It was dangerous when the lion (hid – put – fed – escaped) from its cage .
58	Adel imam is my favourite film (sun – stare – start – star).
59	The (view – review – revision – nephew) from the top is wonderful.
60	(Recycling –Cycling –Circle – Bicycle) can help get cheap goods.
61	The snake looks (scared – scary – skill – afraid) . the children will run away.
62	(Fires – Fairies –firefighters – forests) were able to put out the big fire in our area.
63	Some films are based on قائمة علي (real – really – reality – reel) events .
64	We all were happy when the plane (ran – walked – sat – landed) safely .
65	I will make a (present – reward – prize – presentation) for the next lecture محاضرة
66	I was wondering (of – if – about – on) you are busy tonight ?
67	Jurassic World is an (idiot – idle – ugly – adventure) film . It is exciting .
68	The (pilot – teacher – doctor – actor) flies a plane.
69	(Face – See – Imagine – Image) you were alone on a desert island! What would you do?
70	(Actions – Words – Pictures –Photos) speak louder than words .

Unit 9		Exercises on unit nine grammar		Mr: Hesham

1	Can you (helped – help – to help – helping) me?
2	I can read English but I (can – could – can't – couldn't) know the meaning of each word.
3	My little son (can – is – are – were) able to spell difficult words in English.
4	I'd rather (watching – to watch – watched – watch) a comic film.
5	She can(play – to play – plays – playing) the drum.
6	Are you (enable – able – ability – capable) to climb this mountain ?
7	I don't (no – know – knew – known) how to play the violin.
8	Do you know (what – when – how – where) to make tea the English way?
10	I prefer watching films to (go – going – went – on going) to the theme park.
11	I suggest that he (leaves – left – leave – leaving) our place immediately .
12	I recommend (visit – should visit – visiting – to visit) the zoo.

Correct the words between brackets:

	She is (able) cook our lunch on her own.	I can play(cello) indoors.
	I want to know (who) to play the trumpet.	I (able) to do the washing up by myself
	Do you prefer (watch) films on TV?	I suggest (to play) football
	She can (teaching) you how to cook	I'd rather (played) football

Unit 9		Test on unit nine		Mr: Hesham

1- Listen and choose the correct answer:

1- Where did you go yesterday ?
a) post office b) market c) chemist's d) butcher's

2- What did you buy ?
a) some meat b) some medicine c) stamps d) oranges

3- How much did you pay ?
a) ten pounds b) 200 pounds c) fifty pounds d) five pounds

4- who was ill ?
a) My father b) My mother c) My little sister d) My brother



2-Complete the following dialogue:

Hala : Why are you going to Cairo tomorrow ?
Dina: --
Hala : The Egyptian Museum! -------------------------------------?
Dina: I will be happy to come with me.
Hala : -- ?
Dina : We can go there by taxi
Hala : What does the museum contain?
Dina: --- .
Dina: Does it cost a lot of money to get in the museum?
Hala : ---

3-Read the following passages and answer the questions:

There was a man who had a lot of money. He decided to put all his money in a hole at the bottom of his garden .Every week , the man took out his money to look at it..One day a thief saw the man looking at the money. That night , the thief took it all .When the man realized this the next day , he shouted. His neighbours quickly came round and he told them about his problem. Have you been using the money ? a neighbour asked.
No , I only looked at it. He replied .
"Then you should look in the hole again , "said the neighbour ."It will do you just as much good"

Answer the following questions:

1-Why do you think the man put his money in a hole?
2-What has the man been doing with the money?
3-Why did the neighbours come round quickly?
4-Where is the money now?
a) in the hole b) in a different garden c) the thief has it d) the neighbours have it
5-Why did the neighbour say "It will do you just as much good"?
a) Because money isn't important if you don't use it b) Ashe might find it if he looks again
c)Because he will feel better if he looks again d) Because he will never find the thief.
6- I think the neighbour was (fool – stupid – silly – wise)

4- choose the correct answer:

1- The piano is a musical (instrument – tool – machine – tone) .
2- The actors will wear special (customs – costumes – customers – hair).
3- This song is composed by a great (waiter – assistant – musician – music).
4- I'd rather go to the (cinema – museum - market) to watch a play.
5-This man is using a wheel chair as he is (fast – able – poor - disabled)
6- My mother has bought a new (sawing – sewing – swing – sowing) machine .
7- We like to visit the (leaflet – textile – text – material) museum to see different clothes.
8- He lost his eyesight when he was two years and became (deaf – dumb – blind – disable)
9- You can't (take – make – do – give) photos here. It is a military area .منطقة عسكرية
10- In my (view – sight – research – search) , The Egyptian Museum is fantastic .

5- Read and correct the underlined words :

1- My father (able) to climb the mountain.
2-Egypt knows (why) to overcome its economic problems.
3- I can (to play) music.
4-I 'd rather (watched) a new film.

6-Write a paragraph of about 90 words on (The Egyptian Museum)



clothes	ملابس	strange	غريب	chemicals	مواد كيميائية	quality	جودة -
accessories	ملحقات	electric	كهربائي	casual	غير رسمي	bamboo	خيرزان
describe	يصف	wooden	خشبي	environment	البيئة	greener	أكثر خضرة
description	وصف	objects	أشياء	industry	الصناعة	scientific	علمي
comfortable	مريح	a present	هدية	luxury	ترف – فاخرة	process	عملية
loose	واسع -فضفاض	clothing	ملبس	crops	محاصيل	break off	ينقطع
colourful	ملون	sheet	ملاية	perfect	متقن - تام	lend	يسلف - يقرض
amount	كمية	ancient	قديم	pick	يقطف	borrow	يستلف - يستعير
striped	مقلم	popular	محبوب	hard	صلب - صعب	trainers	حذاء رياضي
scarf	ايشارب	wear	يرتدي	soft	ناعم - رقيق	basket	سلة
traditional	تقليدي	cost	يكلف - تكلفة	a uniform	زى	material	مادة خام
size	مقاس - حجم	grow	يزرع - ينمو	wedding	زفاف	result	نتيجة
style	طراز -اسلوب	smart	أنيق - ذكي	amazing	مدهش	linen	كتان
relaxed	مستريح	cheap	رخيص	care for / about	يهتم بـ	price	السعر
probably	من المحتمل	similar	متشابه	a factory	مصنع	fit	مناسب - لائق
special	خاص	tight	محكم - ضيق	member	فرد - عضو	customer	زبون
meal	وجبة	light	خفيف	shop window	نافذة محل	shopkeeper	بائع
a bit	قليلا	heavy	ثقيل	toy	لعبة	pretty	جميل - ظريف
dress	فستان - يلبس	a belt	حزام	own	يمتلك	extra	إضافي
outside	خارج	leather	جلد	gloves	قفاز	advert	إعلان
protect	يحمي	until	حتي	plants	نباتات	include	يتضمن
warm	دافي	although	مع ان	soil	التربة	imperfect	غير متقن
occasion	مناسبة	simple	بسيط	government	حكومة	discuss	يناقض
jewellery	مجوهرات	necklace	عقد	produce	ينتج	tools	أدوات
sports	الرياضة	a flat	شقة	origin	اصل	a pair of	زوج من

Important words

loose	واسع	borrow	يستلف	environment	البيئة
size	حجم - مقاس	industry	الصناعة	chemicals	مواد كيميائية
style	اسلوب - طراز	crops	محاصيل	pick	يقطف
smart	أنيق - مهندم	luxury	رفاهية - فخم	chest of drawer	خزانة ادراج
casual	غير رسمي	soft	ناعم	Changing room	حجرة تغيير ملابس
striped	مقلم - مخطط	perfect	متقن	customer	زبون
material	مادة خام	useful	مفيد	shopkeeper	بائع في محل
pretty	جميل - ظريف	try on	يقيس	fit	مناسب

Unit10 | Expressions and prepositions | Mr: Hesham

⏭ chemical (صفة) كيميائي ⏭ a chemical (اسم) مادة كيميائية ⏭ instead of بدلا من
⏭ protect from يحمي من ⏭ perfect for مناسب لـ ⏭ look through يتصفح
⏭ by the Nile بجوار النيل ⏭ over there هناك ⏭ try on يقيس - يجرب
⏭ made from صنع من مادة وتغير في الشكل ⏭ made of صنع من مادة ولم يتغير في الشكل
⏭ as a result نتيجة لذلك ⏭ care about يهتم بـ ⏭ same as نفس ⏭ similar to متشابه لـ

مواد خام Materials تصنع منها اشياء مختلفة

cotton	قطن	gold	الذهب	leather	الجلد	plastic	بلاستيك
linen	كتان	silver	فضة	cloth	قماش	metal	معدن
wool	صوف	glass	زجاج	silk	حرير	copper	نحاس



⏭this هذا للقريب / that هذا للبعيد + اسم مفرد ⏭ This is my mobile .

⏭ These هؤلاء للقريب / those هؤلاء للبعيد + اسم جمع ⏭ These are my shoes.

⏭ This shirt is the one I have seen in the shop window. نستخدم (one) لعدم تكرار الاسم الذي يعد

الكلمات الاتية تدل على شيء واحد ولكنها تأخذ فعل جمع

Socks / shoes / trainers / boots / sandals / jeans / trousers / glasses / scissors مقص / earrings

⏭My shoes are tight . ⏭ The trousers are too long .

⏭ The sunglasses protect my eyes . / ⏭ The earrings are made of gold .

الكلمات السابقة اذا سبقت بـ (a pair of) تأخذ فعل مفرد

⏭A pair of trousers is expensive nowadays . ⏭ this pair of shoes is made of leather.

What you wear

trainers	حذاء رياضي	suit	بدلة	belt	حزام
shoes	حذاء	dress	فستان	gloves	قفاز
sandals	شبشب	jumper	بلوفر	mask	كمامة ـ قناع
socks	جوارب	coat	معطف	jewellery / jewels	مجوهرات
trousers	بنطلون	scarf	ايشارب	necklace	عقد
blouse	بلوزة	galabeya	جلابية	ring	خاتم
shirt	قميص	robe	عباءة	bracelet	سوار ـ اسويرة
skirt	جيبة	jeans	جينز	earrings	حلق
t-shirt	تي شيرت	glasses	نظارة	chain	سلسلة

⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭ أسئلة متعلقة ببيع وشراء الملابس ⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭

⏭What colour do you want ?	⏭Do these shoes fit you ?
⏭What size do you need ?	⏭Can I have another one?
⏭Where can I try this suit on ?	⏭Can I replace this dress , please?
⏭Where is the changing room?	⏭Isn't it expensive ?
⏭How much does it cost?	⏭What price is it?

Unit10 | Adjective order | Mr: Hesham

O S A S C O M P نتبع هذا الترتيب للصفات قبل الاسم

الرأي	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	اللون	الأصل	المادة	الغرض
opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose
nice	big	new	square	white	Chinese	leather	shopping
delicious	small	old	oval	red	American	gold	gardening
fantastic	short	ancient	long	black	Egyptian	cotton	riding
cool	tall	young	fat	yellow	Japanese	silver	carrying
lovely	huge	antique	thin	blue	Indian	iron	travelling
wonderful	tiny	modern	round	green	French	wood	sleeping
fine	massive	recent	loose	brown	German	wool	warming

الصفة تأتى قبل الاسم وقد تسبق الاسم أكثر من صفة لذلك يجب اتباع الترتيب السابق

She has got a lovely , small , modern , round , brown ,Indian leather bag.	(OSASCOM)
I wear a cool , new , loose , black , leather coat.	(opinion / age / shape / colour / material)
My friend is a nice , tall , thin , French fellow	(opinion / size / shape / origin)
I will wear my new, brown, leather. training trainers .	(age / colour / material / purpose)
She has bought a fantastic , new , American mobile.	(opinion / age / origin)

Be / look / seem / appear / feel / taste / smell لاحظ ان الصفة تأتى بعد الأفعال الآتية

⏭ She is beautiful / ⏭ He looks tired / ⏭ The food tastes delicious

⏭ My mother is kind. ⏭ He seems polite ⏭ It smells nice



- Choose the correct answer :

1	These are the types (of – on – by – off) clothes I usually wear .
2	I like wearing clothes which make me (comfort – comfortable – relaxing – quite)
3	I like to be comfortable and feel (relaxation – terrible – horrible – relaxed) in my clothes.
4	The sun is strong today so I will wear my (coat – jumper – sunglasses – blanket).
5	On my birthday , I get a lot of (presents – presentation – basket – toy) from my friends.
6	The sunglasses will protect your eyes (of – to – from – about) the sun.
7	Some people like wearing (tradition – traditional – custom – habit) clothes.
8	It is hot outside/ You should wear (light- hot – heavy – weight) clothes to keep cool
9	Clothes always (prevent – bring – get – protect) us from cold and hot weather.
10	Sara always dresses in a traditional (home – house – style – room).
11	These (colour – colourful – collar – calorie) clothes don't suit your old age.
12	Wear this (scarf – tissue – socks – gloves) to cover your hair.
13	Which (mail – mile – meal – mean) do you usually skip ? Breakfast .
14	(Shirt – Dress – Blouse – Jeans) are my favourite clothes .
15	I quite like looking (stupid – smart – foolish idiot) so I will wear my best clothes .
16	In ancient Egypt, men and women (wear – wears – wearing -wore) similar clothes.
17	They wore loose , white ,(lime – lemon – linen – lane) clothes with a belt.
18	I feel comfortable in these (metal – wood – wool – leather) sandals .
19	Children started to wear the (same – similar – differ – different) clothes as their parents.
20	Although their clothes were simple , they wore heavy (jewellery – flats – baskets – tins)
21	She wears an expensive ,gold (ring – bracelet – necklace – earrings) round her neck.
22	I have bought a (striped – stripped – skin – straight) shirt .
23	To keep cool in summer , you should wear (lose – loose- tight – heavy) clothes.
24	I think teachers shouldn't wear (formal – tradition – casual – suit) clothes.
25	I will buy these (ring – bracelet – earrings – necklace) for my sister.
26	We'll move to live in a new (flat – apart – palace – village) in the administrative capital.
27	This shirt is made of the best (metal – leather – material – mattress).
28	Cotton is (grew - grown – growing – used to grow) in Egypt.
29	He is going to try the shirt (in – of – at – on) in the changing room.
30	I prefer wearing t-shirts (are mad – were made – making – made) of cotton.
31	You should buy (less – few – little – fewer) clothes than last year .
32	Do you think clothes (factories – flats – houses – vallages) cause a lot of pollution?
33	I think clothes factories are (good – bad – fine – excellent) for the environment.
34	Can I (lend – give – borrow – to borrow) 100 pounds from you ?
35	Can you (lend – give – borrow – to borrow) me 100 pounds ?
36	My sisters are the same (age-colour – beauty –size) so they borrow each other's clothes
37	I want to play football so I will my new (trainer – train – trainers – tailors)
38	I like (doing – making – practise – train) sports .
39	These trainers are (many – few – much – more) betters than the ones I used to wear.
40	I usually wear (sport – sport's – sports' – sports) clothes.
41	I'd like to invite you to my (wedding – marry – weed - lead) party .
42	My sister is good (to – for – at – on) sewing .
43	Egypt is famous (on – to – in – for) growing crops to make material.
44	The ancient Egyptians grew plants by the Nile to (do – give – make – try) linen

45	The Egyptians used plants to make (baskets – obelisk – pots – pans)
46	Cotton is used to make (luxury – bad – sad – poor) clothes .
47	Many people work in the cotton (dust – duster – industry – kitchen) .
48	Our soil and our climate is (perfect – imperfect – unsuitable – bad) for growing cotton.
49	All of the cotton is (pickled – picked – pinched – pushed) by hand to keep it soft.
50	Cotton needs a lot of water and (chemical – chemicals – chemist-chemistry)
51	Some people use a plant called (bamboo – bomb – dumb – lamb) instead of cotton.
52	The bamboo industry (does – do – makes – make) a lot of money .
53	Bamboo industry is bad for (nature – natural – culture – future).
54	I will go to the library to (lend – give – borrow – buy) some books.
55	We should build new factories to improve our (agriculture – tourism – land- industry)
56	The (soil – ground – earth – floor) by the Nile is rich enough to grow crops
57	The (prize – prose – price – dice) written is 300 pounds.
58	Where can I try these trousers (in – on – at – of)?
59	The museum has massive (statues – tablets – cotton – bamboo) of ancient people.
60	Before buying new goods , I look at shop (doors – walls – windows – sofas).
61	Do these shoes (suit – fat – let – fit) your size or not ?
62	I keep my things and clothes in a (chess – chest – belly – hear) of drawers .
63	Shopkeepers should meet their (customers – customs – habits – tradition) with a smile.
64	Don't pay any (luxury – extra – textile – etcetera) money at this restaurant.
65	I look for a job so I follow job (adverts – adds – advertise – additives) in newspapers.
66	The wedding dress makes her look (beauty – poor – sad – pretty) She is amazing.
67	I will buy my nephew a car (game – match – toy – toe) to play with.
68	He is a (few – bit – many – more) taller than her.
69	I can't continue watching this match as it is too (bored – boring – interested – nice)
70	My son's wedding was a special (occasion – boredom – chemical – plant) for us.
	Exercises on Grammar
71	I bought a -------------------- handbag. a) fantastic , new , leather b) red , new , old c) red ,old d) fantastic , leather. new
72	She is wearing an ------------------- necklace . a) iron ,expensive b) ugly, silver , cheap c) nice , gold d) expensive ,big ,gold
73	What a ------------------ blouse ! a) nice , long, cotton b) nice ,cotton, long c) long ,nice ,cotton d) cotton ,long ,nice
74	It was a (wonderful –new – old – white) , big , American car.
75	I saw a nice (blond –round – white – old) tall Egyptian tower yesterday.
75	Green energy is good (at – to – for – of) the environment.
76	Some people try to use bamboo instead (in – for – of – off) cotton.
77	Macaroni is made (of – from – in – about) flour.
78	The glass feels (hardly – smooth – smoothly – beautifully).

Unit10		Test on unit 10	20	Mr: Hesham

1-Listen and choose the correct answer :

1- Hesham's friend is frightened of the (desert – field – class – school)
2- He is frightened of (cats – camels – snakes - bats) that might be there.
3- - Hesham visited the (island – oasis – village – city)
4- Hesham slept in a (villa – house – tent – palace)



2- Complete the following dialogue :

Ahmed : --?
Ali : I went to the mall with my friends.
Ahmed : ---?
Ali : Yes , of course.
Ahmed : What clothes did you buy ?
Ali : --
Ahmed : How much do the jeans cost?
Ali :--
Ahmed :When will you go there again?
Ali :--

3-Read the following passage and answer the questions :

Mr Hesham , our English teacher , told us about the Egyptian desert . He said that most of Egypt's land is desert. Most of the Egyptians lived on the Nile valley which is very crowded The government tries hard to reclaim the desert land. There are some people who live in some oases where they can find water .One of the most famous oases is the Siwa oasis . Siwa oasis is located in the western desert and Siwa is famous for its delicious dates.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why is the Nile valley crowded?
2- What does the government try to do?
3- Where does Siwa Oasis lie ?

B) Choose the correct answer ?

4- Siwa oasis is well-known for its (industry – clothes – dates – cars) . .
5- (Some – A lot – Many - Little) of Egypt's land is desert.
6- People settle in the oases because of (waiter – sand – factories – water)

⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭

4- Choose the correct answer:

1	Cotton is used to make (Luxor – welfare – luxury – laundry) clothes.
2	How much does this screen (price – cost – cheap – expensive)?
3	You should (try – get – turn – focus) these trousers on in the changing room .
4	Although factories are useful , they cause air (purity – green – pollution – clean)
5	Muslim Women always wear head (scarf – glasses – scissors – tongs)
6	The Delta is known for its rich (sell – salt – floor – soil)
7	Footballers always wear light (trousers – sandals -trainers – slippers) to run fast.
8	The bride wears a white (dress – skirt – blouse – jeans) on her wedding day.
9	Young wear jeans and t-shirts . They like to be (formal – casual – customer – ugly)
10	Cotton clothes are known to be (hard – wool – soft – bad)

5- Correct the words between brackets :

1- He saw a (tall fantastic young) lady .
2- The bag is made (by) leather .
3- My father will buy me a nice ,(America) mobile.
4- when the teacher enters the class , it becomes (quite)

⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭⏭

6- Write a paragraph of about 90 words on the following subject

(industry in Egypt)



planet	كوكب	wildlife	حياة برية	remote	بعيد	liquid	سائل
post	منشور	panels	ألواح	drone	طائرة بدون طيار	chemistry	كيمياء
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	install	يركب - يثبت	conservation	حفظ	ocean	محيط
India	الهند	drought	الجفاف	suitable	مناسب	mangrove	مانجروف
turn	يدور	reduce	يخفض	forest	غابة	scary	مخيف
pollution	التلوث	save	ينقذ - يوفر	filter	يرشح – فلتر - مصفاة	rock	صخرة
traffic	المرور	repair	يصلح	location	موقع	climbing	تسلق
danger	الخطر	turbine	توربين	system	نظام	stars	النجوم
roof	السطح	reuse	يعيد استخدام	bacteria	بكتريا	gazing	مراقبة
wind	الرياح	flood	يفيض ـفيضان	farmlands	ارض زراعية	snorkel	يغطس
national	قومي	intention	نية	volunteer	متطوع	balloon	منطاد
park	حديقة	storm	عاصفة	suitcase	حقيبة	boring	ممل
extra	إضافي	solution	حل	tortoise	سلحفاة	bored	متضايق
alarm	إنذار	hunter	صياد	plant	نبات ـيغرس	fun	متعة
local	محلي	melt	يذوب	diving	الغوص	sunset	غروب الشمس
desert	صحراء	equipment	معدات	coral reef	شعب مرجانية	miss	يفتقد
vote	يصوت	vehicle	مركبة	share	يشارك	imagine	يتخيل
evidence	دليل	trekking	السير	gate	بوابة	toward	في اتجاه
damage	يتلف	events	أحداث	return	يعود	Japanese	ياباني
Jordan	الأردن	path	ممر	sunhat	قبعة شمس	ruins	انقاض
tram	ترام	kill	يقتل	drop	يسقط	reply	رد - يرد
race	سباق	cause	يسبب	midday	منتصف النهار	towel	فوطة
get off	ينزل	approach	يقترب	companies	شركات	station	محطة
screen	شاشة	seeds	بذور	reserve	محمية يحجز	fortress	حصن
stale	غير طازج	temperature	حرارة	decay	يفسد	Spain	أسبانيا
solve	يحل	fires	حرائق	determine	يصمم علي	simple	بسيط

Important words كلمات هامة

install	يركب - يثبت	conservation	حفظ	green	ملائم للبيئة
reduce	يخفض	filter	يرسب - مصفاة	mangrove	شجر مانجروف
repair	يصلح	bacteria	بكتريا	seeds	بذور
solar panel	ألواح شمسية	system	نظام	suitable	مناسب
save	ينقذ - يوفر	decay	يتحلل - يفسد	Star gazing	مراقبة النجوم
wind turbines	توربينات رياح	a chemical	مادة كيميائية	scary	مخيف
drone	طائرة بلا طيار	location	موقع	suitcase	حقيبة سفر
forest	غابة	land	اليابس	green system	نظام ملائم للبيئة

Expressions and prepositions

rock climbing	تسلق الصخور	ready to use	جاهز للاستخدام	remote control	جهاز تحكم
bungee jumping	القفز بالحبال	get on	يركب	Nature Reserve	محمية طبيعية
air pollution	تلوث هواء	get off	ينزل	environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئة
solar panel	الواح شمسية	solution to	حل لـ	go trekking	يذهب في رحلة
throw away	يرمي	at weekends	في نهاية الاسبوع	washing machine	غسالة
wind turbines	توربينات	go off	ينفجر- يرن	in front of	أمام
alarm clock	منبه	text message	رسالة نصية	take part in	يشارك
Cleanup Array	جهاز تنظيف	STEM	علوم وتكنولوجيا	have a vote on	يصوت علي
make deliveries	يوصل طلبات	leave for	يغادر إلي	according to	طبقاص لـ



⏭ miss يفتقد (a train / a bus / a person / a lecture / school / lesson / the goal / the chance)

⏭ help + مصدر او to + المصدر ⏭ Trees help reduce / to reduce air pollution .

⏭know / teach / learn + how to+ المصدر / to + المصدر

⏭ do you know (how)to plant trees? ⏭ I will teach you (how) to recycle old bottles?

⏭ again فهي تعني في بداية الكلمة (re) عندما نضيف

⏭ rewrite يعيد كتابة / reread يعيد قراءة / reuse يعيد استخدام / redo يعيد فعل / recycle يعيد تدوير

⏭ suggest / recommend / love / like / look forward to + v + ing

⏭ I love playing music ./ She suggests watching cartoons / I look forward to seeing you

Future simple المستقبل البسيط

shall أو will	+	مصدر	يتكون زمن المستقبل البسيط من

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع هذه الكلمات :

Tomorrow غدا // next week الأسبوع القادم // soon حالاً // in the future في المستقبل // in 2030

1- make an offer عند عرض الخدمة	♣Shall (will)I open the door for you?
2- request الطلب	♣Will you lend me your mobile to make a call?
3- Future fact حقيقة مستقبلية	♣ I will be 15 years old next year.
4- promise عند الوعد	♣ I will buy you a mobile if you succeed.
5-Quick decision قرار سريع	♣ I'm tired. I think I will go to bed now. ♣It is cold . I think I will wear my coat
6- warning تحذير	♣ Be careful or you'll make an accident.
7- threat عند التهديد	♣I will dismiss يطرد you if you make noise
8-Prediction without evidence	عند التنبؤ بدون دليل

♣I am sure / I think / I expect / I hope / definitely / probably / perhaps (هذه التعبيرات) مع (will)

♣I am sure he will win the match next week ♣ It will probably rain tomorrow.

♣ I hope I will pass the exam . ♣ I think my brother will be a doctor

♣ perhaps my father will buy us a new flat ♣ I expect that she will pass her exams

♣If you study hard , you will succeed. نستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع قاعدة (If) في الحالة الأولى

(am – is – are + going to + المصدر)

♣1- We use going to when we express future plans: نستخدم (going to) للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية

♣I am going to visit Luxor and Aswan .This is my plan.

♣(want – decide – intend – plan) نستخدم (going to) عند وجود هذه الكلمات في الجملة

♣I have decided to build a new house. I am going to build a new house.

♣I want to buy a car. I am going to save money.

♣ He is going to spend his holiday in Sharm. This is his (plan / decision / intention)

evidence : عند وجود دليل (going to)نستخدم

♣He is playing well .He is going to win the game. ♣ He is running fast .He is going to win

♣Look at the sky ! It is full of dark clouds. It is going to rain.

♣Watch out !You are going to crash. ♣ The weather expert says it is going to rain

||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||

لاحظ استخدام (will) مع السمات الشخصية لأنها لا تعتبر دليل

♣ He is fast so he will win the race . ♣ She is clever . She will be a brilliant student.

♣ He is strong . he will lift the box easily.

1	Where are you going (in – on – at – for) the weekend ?
2	I think I will (go – make – walk – run) trekking
3	I am very (excited – excite – exciting – excitement) about next weekend.
4	We are going to buy a new washing (mobile – machine – table- computer)
5	My mother is in the kitchen .She is (washing – swimming – washing up – sleeping)
6	The High Dam protects Egypt from (floods – rain – volcanoes – earthquakes)
7	His case becomes (bad – good – well – worse) than yesterday ,
8	Air pollution becomes worse because of (weather- air – climate – clay) change.
9	Firefighters help to (save – safe – surf – slave) the building by putting out the fire .
10	The forest is full of (shops – wildlife – knives – supermarkets).
11	There is a lot of (water – light – noisy – air) pollution from the traffic in our city.
12	Trees will help (reduce – increase – reducing – increasing) air pollution.
13	We should (eat – planet – put – plant) a lot of trees everywhere .
14	Trees are (bad – good – worse – badly) for the environment .
15	We will plant trees on the school to make a (ceiling – reef – roof – raft) garden
16	Throwing (out – in – on – away) old phones can be bad for the environment.
17	We can (reuse – abuse – not use – using) parts from old phones to repair others.
18	(Yellow –Red – Green –Brown) energy will help reduce air pollution.
19	The (teacher – hunter – farmer – fisherman) can catch wild animals from the forest .
20	We can make electricity from the sun using solar (windows – robes – panels – pans).
21	On the Red Sea coast ,there are a lot of wind (turbines – fans – boats – ships)
22	We can (play – do – went – go) trekking in the forest tomorrow.
23	The forest is a suitable (city – village – environment – town) to live in.
24	Lack of rain causes (floods – drought – farming – growing) in our area .
25	How many (planets – plants – pants – boots) in our solar system?
26	Nowadays women can (van – vote – invite –video) in the elections انتخابات .
27	Scientist can (do – play – have – make) predictions about the future of oil .
28	We will (do – have – make – put) a vote on the best way to recycle old plastic.
29	We need to find a good solution (to – too – in – of) air pollution.
30	Can blind men (ride – get on – lift – bring) trains without help?
31	Wadi rum is a large area of desert in the south of (Egypt – Jordon –Libya- Lebanon)
32	Tourism is important as it helps (local – vulgar – bad – terrible) people make money.
33	Tourists don't travel on roads or (pass – bath – path – past) in the desert.
34	Tourists leave rubbish in the desert that can (save – damage – dive – drive) wildlife .
35	I don't know (why – who – when how) to find my way in the desert.
36	Our teacher suggested (visit – to visit – visiting – visited) the national park .
37	If you lose ice in the sun , it (freezes –melts – solidifies – solves).
38	When my alarm clock (goes – turns – gets – comes) off , I get up.
39	(Planes – Drones – Helicopters – Jets) don't need pilots to fly them .
40	My father left (to – in – from – for) Cairo yesterday .
41	Who will take part (in – on – of – at) the competition ?
42	We will return in five (day – days – day's – days') time at 12 pm.
43	Make sure that your daughter wear (bad – not good – dirty – suitable) clothes.
44	Tourists love seeing coral (rocks – reefs – roofs – cliffs) under water.
45	When it is hot , I always wear a (jumper – coat – sunhat – sunset)



46	We will help plant trees in the (gravel – mangrove – grave – gave) forest.
47	Put your trainers and other things in your (suit – cassette – suitcase – casual) .
48	Green inventions are environmentally (friend – friendly – enemy – foe).
49	Don't leave meat out of the fridge or it will (be fresh – be good – decay – be nice).
50	I will install a (cooker – washing machine – filter – heater) to drink clean water,
51	I always look for the (far – remote – near – fan) control to change TV channels .
52	I will work on a (keep – conservation – conserve – save) project to save tortoises.
53	You should cover food to protect it from germs and (bacteria – fans – bake – park).
54	The bus will wait for you at the school (gate – lab – class – library).
55	When ice melts , it becomes (snow – solid – liquid – gas).
56	The Pacific (Sea – River – Lake – Ocean) is the bigger then the Atlantic .
57	Filters help us (take – put – bring – do) things out of liquids.
58	Plastic stay in seas and oceans (in – on – of – for) a long time.
59	Can you join us to work (in – on – of – at) the conservation project ?
60	Plastic can (cause – do – give – take) a lot of pollution problems .
61	Do you like rock (diving – playing – swimming – climbing)?
62	At night we like star (gazing – gaze - climb – jumping).
63	My friend likes bungee (gazing – gaze - climb – jumping).
64	Hurry up or you will (lose – waste – miss – catch) the train .
65	I like watching the view of (sunrise – sunset – sunny – solar) at 6.20 pm.
66	Corona virus patients suffer from high (temperature – cold – health – wealth).
67	I think rock climbing is (scared – afraid – scary – frightened) .
68	If you are (free – not free – busy – freely) in the afternoon , we can play football.
69	We visited Shali (oasis – lake – Fortress – river) and the Siwa Museum.
70	I am walking in the desert in the Nabq nature (Conserve –Deserve – Serve – Reserve)

Unit 11		grammar		Mr: Hesham

1- I am sure she (will – may – can - is going to) visit us tomorrow.
2- The chair is broken .You (will – may – can – are going) to fall
3- Someone is knocking on the door. I will (to open – opened – opens – open) it .
4-The girls (were – have – are – will) going to visit the temple next week.
5- I am going (stay – staying – will stay - to stay) a week on my uncle's farm
6- Are you (go – going – goes – got) to buy a car next month?
7- What are you (go – going – goes – went) to do next weekend?
8- I hope you (are enjoying – 'll enjoy – enjoy – would enjoy) yourself on the farm .
9- Will you (send - sending – to send – sends) me some photos?
10-Next Friday is going to (being – be – will be – would be) an exciting day for us.
11- I (give – am going to give – would give -will give) a party on my birthday .This is my plan
12- My uncles and my aunts (are going – will– can– would) to visit us
13- Be careful or you (are going to – will – can – must) make an accident .
14- The sky is clear . It (is going to – is not going to – will – can) rain.
15- I am looking forward to (having – have – has – had) a picnic in the countryside.
17- Are you going to (make – do – play – have) a project about the ancient sites.
18-I hope you will (make – do – play – enjoy) your weekend!
19- I'm sure he (will succeed – succeed – succeeding – is going to succeed).
20 – She ('ll study – studies – is studying – is going to study) medicine. This is her intention

21	I am hungry .I think I (going to – will – am going to – go to) have a sandwich.
22	I intend to visit my relatives. I (am going to – going to – will – would) visit them soon.
23	If you make mistakes , you (will – are going to – would – is going to) fail the test.
25	Be careful .you are going (fall – falling – to fall – fell)
26	I am sure she (will – may – can - is going to) visit us tomorrow.
27	The chair is broken .You (will – may – can – is going) to fall
28	Someone is knocking on the door. I will (to open – opened – opens – open) it .
29	The girls (were – have – are – will) going to visit the temple next week
30	It is very cold . I (will wear – am wearing – wear – am going to wear) my jacket

4- Correct the word between brackets in the following sentences:

1	I am not very hungry .I think I (have) a snack.
2	I am sure you (feel) better soon.
3	Mr Hesham is (go) to start explaining the future soon
4	The weather forecast says it (rain) tomorrow

Unit 11		Test on unit eleven		Mr: Hesham

1- listen and choose the correct answer:

1- Has Sami met Ahmed before today?

a) Yes , he has b) No , he hasn't c) We don't know d) No , he won't

2- Who agrees to play in the competition?

a) Sami and Ahmed b) Hassan and Sami c) all of them d) Nobody

3-When is the competition?

a) on Saturday afternoon b) tonight c) on Friday morning d) next week

4- Are they ble to win the competition ?

a) Yes , they are b) No , they aren't c) I don't know d) I am not sure

2- Complete the following dialogues:

Samira : Do you like sports?

Rawan : ---

Samira: ---?

Rawan : I like exciting sports.

Samira : ---?

Rawan : Yes , I did .

Samira : Wasn't rock climbing dangerous ?

Rawan : ---

Samira : Then , why did you do it ?

Rawan :---

3- Read the following , then answer the questions :

About 71 percent of the earth is ocean. That means that less than a third of earth is land for us to live on. Ho
wever , scientists think that nearly half of the land has people living
or working on it . Many animals have to live on the ten percent of the land that is far from any large city.

There are now 34 cities around the world that have a population of more than ten million Many of us live in big cities while others live in small towns and villages. However , they use just three percent of the land area .People live in area which has plenty of fresh water The earth has millions of people living on it , but it is not yet full.



Answer the following questions:

1- What does the underlined word ocean mean?
2- What is the problem for some animals?
3- What percent of the land has people living or working on it?
4- 34 cities around the world ------------------------

a) have more than 10 million people b) are empty c)have many people d) are empty

5- What is the main subject of the article?

a)There isn't enough land b) One day , people will need to live in the sea
c) in the future , there will be no animals d) There is enough land for us all

6- People always live near

a) sand b) desert c) water d) tents

4-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d:

1- We should find solution to the (pollution – traffic – problem – activity) jam problem.
2- Air pollution will lead to (climate– weather– rain – cold) change .
3-Trees are (good – bad – terrible – horrible) the environment.
4-Plants and animals (grow – decay – sleep – refresh) when they die.
5- The desert is full of (floods – dams – wildlife – water).
6- The camel is known to be the (sea – river – lake – desert) ship
7- The High Dam (keeps – protects – leaves – reserves) Egypt from floods of the Nile
8- Many countries use fly (drones – drain – vessels – vans) to photograph many events.
9- Farmers select good (sails – seeds – sand – snails) to grow in their land.
10- The sky has a lot of (sun – moon – stars – solar) at night and they are lovely .

5- Correct the mistake:

1-I am going to (gone) to Cairo
2- Are you (intending) to visit us?
3-Perhaps I (take) a picnic.
4- My father (is) 50 years old next month

6- Writ a paragraph of about 90 words on the following subject :

(Your weekend)

6- Write an e-mail of about 90 words to your best friend telling him / her what will happen if he / she comes to your house on Friday .Your name is Gamila.

To : My best friend
From : Gamila
Subject: invitation to my house .
Dear friend ,

It gives my great pleasure to write this e-mail to you . How are you and how is your family? I hope all of you are fine.

I'd like to invite you to visit me at our house on Friday . You will meet my parents , my sisters And our closest friends . I will celebrate my birthday on Friday .

We will play computer games together. We will have a nice meal . My mother will make big delicious cake and my father will buy me colorful balloons . We will listen to music and we will sing new songs. It will be nice day and your coming will please all our family .

I'm looking forward to seeing you.

With love from
Gamila



summary	ملخص	learner	متعلم	advantages	مزايا	improve	يحسن
free	حر	mostly	في الأغلب	dialect	لهجة	manage	يدير
free time	وقت فراغ	laboratory	معمل	expert	خبير	timetable	جدول
sound	صوت	explain	يشرح	difference	اختلاف	alone	بمفرده
voice	صوت	experiment	تجربة	suggestion	اقتراح	role	دور
podcast	نشرة	disappointed	محبط	bees	النحل	broken	مكسورة
follow	يتبع	fix - repair	يصلح	dance	يرقص	organise	ينظم
instructions	تعليمات	proud of	فخور بـ	scared	خائف	flashcards	كروت
direction	اتجاه	achieve	ينجز	possible	ممكن	context	سياق
results	نتائج	dream	حلم - يحلم	field	حقل	article	مقال
discuss	يناقش	body	جسد	side	جانب	furniture	أثاث
cloudy	غائم	facial	وجهي	serious	جاد - خطير	vocabulary	كلمات
dictionary	قاموس	expression	تعبير	professor	استاذ	comment	تعليق
review	مقال نقد ي	diagram	شكل توضيحي	lovely	جميل	address	عنوان
laugh	يضحك	contact	يتصل	normal	طبيعي	smoke	دخان
menu	قائمة	communicate	يتواصل	African	إفريقي	application	طلب وظيفة
pass	ينجح	multilingual	متعدد لغات	European	اوربي	form	استمارة
secondary	ثانوي	international	دولي	whole	كل	compare	يقارن
castle	قلعة	community	مجتمع	Switzerland	سويسرا	fact	حقيقة
manager	مدير	connect	يتصل	crossword	كلمات متقاطعة	vet	طبيب بيطري
university	جامعة	identity	هوية	mean	يعني	noisy	صاخب

Important words كلمات مهمة

pass	ينجح	advantages	مزايا	improve	يحسن
disappointed	محبط	national	قومي	plan	يخطط - خطة
explain	يشرح	dialect	لهجة	manage	يدير
proud	فخور	voice	صوت بشري	check	يراجع - يفحص
mostly	في الغالب	sound	صوت الة	organise	ينظم
body language	لغة الجسد	multinational	متعدد اللغات	courses	دورات
eye contact	تواصل بالعين	international	دولي	volunteer	متطوع
facial expression	تعبير وجهي	community	مجتمع	connect	يتصل
identity	هوية	expert	خبير	Fix / repair	يصلح

Expressions and prepositions

make up a song	يؤلف اغنية	communicate with	يتواصل مع	decide to	يقرر
make a video	يصور فيديو	find out	يكتشف	make up	يخترع - تتبرج
take a quiz	يؤدي اختبار	write down	يدون	agree with	يتفق مع
do research	يقوم ببحث	TV show	عرض تلفزيوني	go away	يذهب بعيداً
do exercise	يؤدي تمرين	ask for	يطلب	soft voice	صوت رقيق
do experiment	يؤدي تجربة	come back to	يعود	copy sounds	يقلد أصوات
do a project	يقوم بمشروع	connect to	يربط بـ	on the farm	في المزرعة

Language notes

⏭My friend is good at making up stories // ⏭She is making up in front of the mirror

⏭I am busy reading a film review (busy + v + ing)

⏭I will connect to you //تأخذ حرف جر // ⏭We will connect the computer to the internet

⏭I will contact youلا تأخذ حرف جر // ⏭She will contact the doctor soon

⏭I will communicate with you ⏭ I will communicate with tourists in English



التكوين : ١- يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر مع الجمع والضمير (I)

⏭ Children love eating sweets / Animals eat grass / Plants need water to grow

٢- ويضاف للفعل (s) أو (es) مع المفرد الغائب

⏭ The High dam protects Egypt from flood ⏭ Mr Hesham teaches us English

الاستخدام	يدل المضارع البسيط علي عادة (حدث متكرر) ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية (			
always دائماً	usually عادة	often غالباً	sometimes أحياناً	occasionally أحيانا
Ever من قبل	never أبداً	hardly بالكاد	Every كل	generally عموماً
frequently غالباً	rarely نادراً	scarcely نادراً	seldom نادراً	

♣ *Mr Hesham always works hard*	♣ She often makes mistakes.
♣ *We sometimes drink coffee at the café*	♣ We hardly help clean the flat.

الاستخدام	يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الحقائق العامة (الثابتة)
♣Ice melts in the sun	♣The earth turns round the sun
♣ the sun rises in the east	♣ It rains in winter
♣ *Electricity is generated from the High Dam*	♣Metals expand in summer

Unit 2	The present continuous tense المضارع المستمر	Mr Hesham

يتكون المضارع المستمر من am – is – are+ v + ing

I (am) He – She – It (is) We – You – They (are)

Am I Is (he – she – it) Are (we – you they) ....?

يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

Now – at the moment – at present – look – listen – still – hurry up – look out – watch out

❖My mother is cooking now .

❖We are still drawing . ❖They are playing at the moment .

❖ Listen ! Your father is calling to you ❖ Look ! The bus is coming over there

– يصف حدث سوف يحدث فى المستقبل القريب ولكن خططنا له من قبل أو أعددنا له من قبل :

❖ I'm going to the cinema tonight . ❖My mother is giving a party tomorrow.

❖ Heba is reading a story now ❖ The boys are fishing.

❖ Yes , he is reading . ➔ Is he reading ?

❖ He is reading a story . ➔ What is he reading ?

❖ What are you doing now ? في السؤال نقدم(am – is are) علي الفاعل

❖ Where is Hala going ? ➔Am I talking to the boss ?

– لا يستخدم مع أفعل الشعور و الملكية و العاطفة :

like – love – hate – dislike – prefer - belong – have – see – feel – smell – taste –hear- believe understand – forget – remember – seem – want – mean .

❖ These shoes belong to me . (not are belonging to me)

❖ I love you . (not I am loving you .)

Unit 12	Past simple الماضي البسيط	Mr: Hesham

(walked / played / visited / arrived) :للفعل العادى مثل (ed) يتكون الماضى البسيط بإضافة

الأفعال المنتهية بـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحولها إلى(ied) مثل

(cry – cried / study – studied / rely – relied)

٢- ويتكون الماضى البسيط من التصريف الثانى من الأفعال الشاذة:

See – saw // go – went / buy – bought / give – gave / break – broke / bring – brought / get – got



♣ يدل الماضي البسيط علي فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهي ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية

Yesterday أمس	Last الماضي	ago منذ	One day ذات يوم	Once ذات مرة
The other day	In the past	In 2019	In the old days	ancient

♣Yesterday , I went to Cairo . ♣ She visited Luxor last month.

♣In 1992 , there was a horrible earthquake in Egypt.

♣ When I was in Alexandria , I swam in the sea every day .

♣ The citadel took eight years to complete in 1184.

♣ We did a test last week and Hanan got all the answers correct.

♣ A week ago , my father bought a new mobile.

♣ Salah al-Din built the citadel. ملحوظة هامة : الشخص المتوفى كل أفعاله تصبح ماضى

Nasser built the High Dam / The pharaohs built the pyramids

تكوين السؤال في الماضي البسيط

♣في السؤال والنفى نستخدم الفعل المساعد(did) ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

إذا كانت الإجابة بـ (yes / No) نستخدم الفعل المساعد في بداية السؤال ويكون معناه هل

Did + subject فاعل + verb فعل ?

♣ Did Ali make a box yesterday ? ♣Yes, he did. ♣ No, he didn't.

♣Did you visit the citadel last year ? ♣No , I didn't visit it

أدوات الاستفهام
. what / Who / Whose / Which / When / Where / Why / How / How many / How much
How old / How often / How deep / How high / How fast / How far / How wide / How long

Wh اداة استفهام + did + subject فاعل + verb فعل ?

♣ Where did you go yesterday ? ♣ I went to the museum .

♣What did you see in the aquarium ? ♣ I saw a lot of beautiful fish.

لاحظ أن (I was) تتحول إلي were you } في السؤال

♣ Where were you yesterday? ♣ I was at home.

الأفعال المساعدة
am – is – are – was – were – do – does – did – have – has – had – will – shall – would – can
could – should – may – might – ought to - must

❖ What did you study yesterday ?

➔ I studied English and maths yesterday.

♣Where did you go last night ? I went to Cairo Tower

Unit 12	Past Continuous الماضي المستمر	Mr Hesham

♣ *يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من* (was أو were + verb الفعل + ing

يدل الماضى المستمر على استمرار فى وقت معين فى الماضى

♣ What was he doing at 10.00 last night?

♣ He was eating ice cream and a bird stole it.

♣They were sleeping from 2pm to 5pm

♣ At 6.00 I was looking at the orangutan.

While / Just as / As (when) قاعدة

While / As / Just as / (ماضى مستمر) , (ماضى بسيط) (الماضى البسيط قطع الماضى المستمر)

♣As (While) I was photographing the castle , my little brother started crying.

♣ I was leaning out of the boat when I dropped my camera .

Unit 12	31	Past Continuous الماضي المستمر	31	Mr Hesham

♣ While he was eating , the telephone rang ♣ He was eating when the phone rang

لاحظ ان(When) يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط أو ماضي مستمر

♣ I was having a shower when the telephone rang ♣When I was going home , it rained .

يأتي مع While الجملتين في زمن الماضي المستمر عندما يستغرقا فترة زمنية طويلة معاً

While / As / Just as / (ماضي مستمر) , (ماضي مستمر

♣While I was studying , my mother was cooking.

♣ While we were playing football , our friends were playing basketball.

♣While + (verb+ ing) // While (حرف جر) عند عدم وجود فاعل نستخدم.

♣ While playing football ,I fell down.

♣ While in Cairo , I met some tourists

Unit four		Future simple المستقبل البسيط		Mr Hesham

shall أو will	+	مصدر	يتكون زمن المستقبل البسيط من

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع هذه الكلمات :

Tomorrow غدا // next week الأسبوع القادم // soon حالاً // in the future في المستقبل // in 2030

♣I am sure / I think / I expect / I hope / definitely / probably مع هذه التعبيرات (will) نستخدم

♣I am sure he will win the match next week

♣ It will probably rain tomorrow.

♣ I hope I will pass the exam .

♣ I think my brother will be a doctor.

Unit twelve		Exercise on unit twelve		Mr Hesham

Choose the correct answer :

1	Can you (do – play – have – get) this quiz ?
2	I always play football in my (busy – free – not free – flee) time.
3	I can watch a TV (see – show – entertain – read) tonight.
4	I always ask my parents (to – about – for – after) advice.
5	What would you prefer (do – doing – does – to do) tomorrow ?
6	The journalist wrote a film (review – revision – view – viewers) yesterday.
7	Someone is stranger and asks for (direct – dialect – direction – action) to the cinema?
8	You should follow the school (instruct – strict – reaction – instruction) .
9	You learn best (in – on – at – by) reading and writing .
10	When I read about something new , I take (mats – notes- nuts – naps) in my notebook.
11	I am busy (doing – do – to do – did) my homework.
12	The carpenter is going to (prepare – repair – reform – mind) the broken furniture.
13	Was the lesson hard (understand – understanding – understood – to understand)
14	I learn by watching videos and looking at (diagrams – grams – germs – gum)/
15	I will (choose – choice – choosing - choice) the white shirt .
16	We can (decide – discuss – miss – lose) this matter together then decide what to do .
17	I learn better if I listen to my teacher (explain – play – reclaim – claim) the lesson.
18	This article is so long. Can you (summer – summarise-sum sin) it ?
19	My friend is good at making (out – for – down – up) funny stories.
20	He is in the lab doing an (experience – experiment – expert – exercise) .
21	I failed an exam and my father was (pleased – happy – glad – disappointed)
22	My brother has become the (manage – servant – slave – manager) of the company.
23	Some jobs need high (skills – skull – skin – skim)

24	I am looking forward to (failing – pressing – passing – losing) my exams.
25	All the Egyptians are (pride – bride – proudly – proud) of Mohammed Salah .
26	After prep school , students join (primary – prep – secondary – nursery) school.
27	Doctors should be (cruel – kind – unkind – kindly).
28	It will be easy to (achieve – miss – lose – waste) your dream if you work hard.
29	I will join (university – secondary – prep – preparatory) after i finish school.
30	Our scientists abroad should come back (in – on – at – to) Egypt .
31	Dr Ahmed Zewail was a distinguished (scientist – footballer – singer – musician).
32	We should welcome our (visit – visitors – visiting – invest) in a friendly way .
33	Tourists like taking a lot of (photographs – medals – statues – jewels) of the castle.
34	We should punish people who cut (on – of – down – out) trees .
35	I (decide – leave – suggest – recommend) to join university after school.
36	He is the best footballer. I agree (to – for – with – about) you.
37	I can communicate with the deaf using (ear – nose – tongue – eye) contact.
38	Fluency in English is a good (advantage – disadvantage – demerits – cons).
39	We can communicate (in – on – with – at) each other in Arabic.
40	All of use should help increase our (nation – national – facial – outer) income . الدخل
41	I can't (copy – write – read – draw) your voice .
42	Please , raise your (sound – tongue – face – voice) to hear what you say.
43	I don't understand his facial (express – expression – space – pass) .
44	Some people communicate using body (language – legs – ears – noses).
45	(Learning – Learners – Teacher – Doctor) don't learn in the same way .
46	The policeman asked me for my (post – wedding – identity – ideal) card .
47	We should help our small (common – commodity – comer – community).
48	He spoke in a foreign (district –dialect – object – abject) but I understood him.
49	I (lost – wasted – bought – missed) my brother a lot when he travelled abroad.
50	He speaks four languages. He is a (multilingual – bilingual – multinational – national).
51	They sit side by (square – triangle – side – seed) in the room .
52	Please speak in a (loud – loudly – hard – soft) voice . The baby is going to sleep.
53	Don't (do – have – make – listen) noise in the mosque .
54	Learning foreign languages has lots of (chance – advantages – loss – demerits)
55	Let's (watch – watches – watching – to watch) a comic film .
56	What about (go – to go – going – to going) for a walk?
57	Do you like watching (adds – adverts – addition – adding) on TV?
58	I am from Egypt so my (nation – national – international; - nationality) is Egyptian .
59	Don't write bad (comments – texts – likes – ideas) on the Facebook
60	I don't know your (dress – address – dressing – headline) Write it here please .
61	You shouldn't write a paragraph out of its (context – text – textile – taxi).
62	My brother is a well-(tidy – smart – organised – apologised) person.
63	I like to do the (cross – crossword – crossroad – crossing) puzzle in newspapers.
64	When the lecturers explains something , I make (notes – noisy – quiet – calm).
65	The charity needs some (vans – fans – voluntary – volunteers) like you .
66	To study well you can make a good (revision – revise – timetable – book).
67	I asked the mechanic to (check – read – write – watch) the engine of my car .
68	I can't breathe as the qair is full of (breeze – wind – fresh – smoke)

1	At the moment , my mother (cooks – cooked – will cook – is cooking our dinner.
2	I (go – will go – went – was going) to Tanta the other day.
3	In the future there (was – will be – would be – are) a lot of useful inventions.
4	If you (leave – will leave – left – leaves) on time tomorrow , you will catch your train .
5	As my father (talks – was talking – talking – will take) , my little brother laughed .
6	She (prepared – preparing – will prepare – is prepared) her suitcase soon.
7	While we were going to school , we (see – were seeing – saw – will see) an accident.
8	She always (comes – come – is coming – has come) first.
9	Look ! Ahmed (is running – runs – was running – ran) after the boy.
10	She (is always – comes always – always is – always was) late
11	Where did you (went – go – goes – going) yesterday ?
12	It (is raining – rain – will – rain – rains) in winter all over the world.
13	After I (finish – has finished – is finishing – finished) my homework , I will go out.
14	He (played – was playing – playing – play) at five o'clock yesterday .
15	Don't talk loudly , I (heard – can hear – am hearing – was hearing) you clearly now.

Unit 12		Test on unit twelve		Mr: Hesham

1- listen and choose the correct answer :

1-Why are you sad ?

a) My father is ill b) My mother is ill c) My friend is ill d) My brother is ill

2- Where is he now?

a) at home b) at school c) at hospital d) at work

3- How often do you visit him?

a) once b) twice c) every day d) every week

4- What does he complain of ?

a) Corona virus b) colic c) cancer d) fever

2- Complete the following dialogue :

Arwa : --?

Amal :--

Arwa : Do you think doing a course in English will help you to get the job?

Amal: ---

Arwa :--?

Amal : It costs about 2000 pounds

Arwa : I wish you could get the job.

Amal : ---

3- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

In the Luxor area , farmers are helping to stop desertification by growing plants called Jatropha .These plants have big green leaves and they can grow in very dry soil .They are very easy to grow .If a piece of a plant is cut off and put into the soil , a new plant grows . the seeds of the plant contains oil. It can be used as a fuel which causes less pollution than petrol . In this way , the Jatropha plant protects the environment .

Answer these questions:

1- Where is Jatropha grown ? 2- What do its seeds contain

3 - Why is Jatropha plant easy to be grown?

4-Jatropha can be used as a (fuel – food – tea – butter)

5-Jatropha can (damage – destroy – harm – protect) the environment .

6 – Jatropha can (stop – start – begin – continue) desertification .



4- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d:

1- If you get up early . you won't ---------------- your train			
a) catch	b) miss	c) lose	d) watch
2- You will get full mark in English if you learn the ---------------- by heart.			
a) vocabulary	b) wards	c) crossword	d) address
3- If Miss Rania ………….. for my help , I will help her.			
a) asks	b) answers	c) wants	d) gives
4- English is a / an ---------------------- language. It is spoken all over the world.			
a) multilingual	b) nation	c) national	d) international
5- My brother works as a ------------------- in Resala Charity .			
a) volunteer	b) voluntary	c) vet	d) engineer
6- It is very important to learn ……………. languages.			
a) community	b) foreigner	c) foreign	d) fortress.
7- We hope that our friend will …………… his driving test to drive us to many places.			
a) succeed	b) pass	c) fail	d) face
8- My friend speaks many languages .She is ----------------------.			
a) multilingual	b) nation	c) national	d) international
9- It looks from his ---------------- expression that he passes his exams.			
a) fact	b) superficial	c) sad	d)facial
10- Can you communicate with the deaf --------------- sign language			
a) with	b) in	c) by	d)to

5-Correct the word between brackets :

1- Water (is boiling) at 100 centigrade ..
2- (Is) you find the book you lost ?
3- If Ahmed studies his lessons well , he (succeed).
4- Just as I (go) to school , it rained heavily .

6-Write a paragraph of about ninety words on :

" Foreign languages "

It is a matter of fact that learning foreign languages has become a must nowadays . Learning foreign languages will help the youth to find jobs in great companies. Learning foreign languages will help anyone to work from home via internet when they take part in instant translation. Foreign languages will make students able to understand their subjects better when they join top faculties such as engineering or medicine. Foreign languages can help us understand the foreigners better and know what they think of us and our country
most of the best references are written in foreign languages so we must learn them. Learning foreign languages will enable the youth to find work in the field of tourism as they can work as tour guides or work as receptionists.
To sum up : Everyone should learn and practice foreign languages to cope up with the recent developments all over the world.

